FBIS DAILY REPORT

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POLISH DAILY URGES MORE REALISM IN MBFR NEGOTIATIONS

AU161104 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Jan 79 p 7 AU

[Ryszard Drecki article: "Vienna Negotiations--We Need Realism"]

[Excerpts] Despite the difficulties the Vienna negotiations have encountered, the socialist countries are far from being fatally pessimistic.

THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES REGARD THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS AS AN IMPORTANT AND NECESSARY PLATFORM OF THE DISARMAMENT DIALOG AND AS AN IMPORTANT PART AND ASPECT OF THE PROCESSES OF DETENTE. THEY CAN ALSO QUOTE HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE--THE FACT THAT ALL INITIATIVES AND PLANS SEEKING PROGRESS IN POLITICAL DETENTE HAVE AT ONE TIME OR OTHER ENCOUNTERED THE SAME RESISTANCE OF THE INFLUENTIAL WESTERN CIRCLES AS THE PROBLEM OF MILITARY DETENTE IS ENCOUNTERING NOW, BUT THAT THIS RESISTANCE COULD TO A GREAT EXTENT BE OVERCOME. All this induces the community of the socialist states not to give up their efforts to achieve genuine progress in the Vienna talks.

The Necessary Condition

However, what we need is for the other side to get rid of the influence of the concepts hostile to the very nature of the negotiations--this influence affects the other side's position vis-a-vis these negotiations--and to follow certain laws and requirements governing every negotiation, especially that concerning a difficult subject such as defense policy.

ONE MUST NOT FORMULATE ONE'S OWN PLATFORM OF NEGOTIATIONS ON THE BASIS OF THE AIMS THAT INJURE THE FUNDAMENTAL INTERESTS OF THE OTHER SIDE--THE MOST ELEMENTARY SECURITY INTERESTS IN THIS CASE--AND ONE MUST NOT IGNORE THE ISSUES WITH REGARD TO WHICH AN ACCORD COULD BE REACHED. ONE MUST NOT MULTIPLY NEW DIFFICULTIES AND ASK FOR FLEXIBILITY WHEN ONE HAS NO INCLINATION AT ALL TO REACH A COMPROMISE. All this is a question of good will, of the resolve to reach an accord and also--at times primarily--of ordinary realism.

MORE REALISM: THIS IS PROBABLY THE MOST IMPORTANT DEMAND THAT CAN BE ADDRESSED TO NATO DELEGATIONS BEFORE THE NEXT ROUND OF VIENNA TALKS BEGINS. THIS IS THE NECESSARY CONDITION FOR THE SUCCESS OF THESE TALKS.

TIRANA RADIO COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV'S VISIT TO BULGARIA

AU162128 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 16 Jan 79 AU

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As has been reported, Brezhnev, leader of Soviet social imperialism, is currently on a visit to Bulgaria. He has been having meetings and talks for 4 consecutive days with the leaders of Sofia's revisionist clique, including Zhivkov. As is usual, this time too revisionist propaganda is sparing nothing to describe this visit within the framework of the traditional friendship between the two countries and further consolidation of cooperation in the political, economic and military fields. However, it is obvious that all this great propagandistic clamor is voiced to conceal the real intentions of this unexpected trip.

Brezhnev did not go to Bulgaria to escape the cold Russian winter. His visit assumed a particular aspect because of the fact that he went to Bulgaria immediately after the aggressive Warsaw Pact meeting held in Moscow. As stressed by the news agencies, along with the call on their vassals to approve Moscow's plans for further rearmament, the Soviet revisionists paid particular attention (?at the current stage of interimperialist rivalry) also to the Balkan Peninsula, especially after Hua Guofeng's [Hua Kuo-feng's] visit to the Balkans.

In fact, the intensification of the activity of the Soviet social imperialists within the framework of the aggressive Warsaw Pact has led them to keep about 5 million troops in their country, that is, 500,000 troops more than in 1978. At the same time they have increased the number of divisions stationed in the vassal countries of Eastern Europe from 26 to 31 divisions.

However, the known policy of limited sovereignty includes also the economic field. Within this framework Brezhnev chose, and not unintentionally, Bulgaria to describe it, as he stated in Sofia, as an example of socialist interhationalism, as the model of ideal relations which can exist between two states. Nevertheless, the fact that the interrevisionist integration is not developing harmoniously, but by force and demagogy, has increased the dissatisfaction of Moscow's vassals. And it is precisely for eliminating this dissatisfaction and diverting a part of the burden of the crisis onto the working masses of the countries that Brezhnev (?pressed the bell) in Sofia to be heard in the entire revisionist camp. He expressed his dissatisfaction over the low pace toward the interrevisionist integration and called for greater efforts to achieve the objectives set in Moscow.

Under these circumstances, Brezhnev's visit to Bulgaria is another attempt by the Soviet social imperialists to further the objectives of Moscow's imperialist policy in Eastern Europe so as to hitch them even more firmly to its wagon.

ATA COMMENTS ON PRC'S INCREASING LINKS WITH 'IMPERIALISTS'

LD161104 Tirana ATA in English 0914 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

["Chinese Revisionists More and More in the Social Imperialist Quagmire"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 16 Jan, ATA--"I can hardly wait to meet Jimmy Carter in Washington at the end of this month," Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] stated recently. While the day of their meeting is approaching, the chain of the pro-U.S. actions and statements is becoming more and more endless.

This starts with the instigation of the Chinese to listen the "Voice of America," the spreading of rock and roll in China, the opening of doors to the penetration of ever more U.S. capital, the pompous ceremonies of the establishment of the diplomatic relations with the USA down to the recent statements of Deng's in front of the U.S. senators that "China is for the extension of the U.S. military presence in the Western Pacific", as it is for the extension of the U.S. Navy in the Middle East. When speaking about the Americans, Deng does not forget for a single moment his friends, the Japanese militarists. He demands "the strengthening of the Japanese armed forces" as well as the military collaboration with the ASEAN member countries, the rulers of which are notorious for the fascist oppression and reactionary policy.

The appeal for the increase of the military presence of U.S. imperialism, writes the newspaper BASHKIMI in a commentary, is a constituent part of the warmongering, hegemonic line of the Chinese revisionists. The course of events fully proves what the PLA has emphasized that the first aim of the Chinese general policy and strategy is to create a political unity with U.S. imperialism and with the other imperialists, its allies, for world domination by the United States of America, by China and by other capitalist countries.

The statements of the Chinese leadership for the increase of the U.S. military bases in the Pacific and Middle East, the support and incitement for the further strengthening of the aggressive NATO bloc, commanded by Washington, are done under the pretext that in this way a defence against the hegemonic aims of the Soviet social imperialists can be created. But the Asian peoples and countries, to whom Deng Xiaoping is addressed, have still fresh in their memory the grave wounds of the criminal aggression and hegemonism of U.S. imperialism. Likewise the peoples of the Middle East, where Deng demands now the further increase of the presence of the U.S. Navy, have fresh in their memory the crimes, plots and intrigues of the U.S. imperialists, and Soviet social imperialists. Life has proved that the peoples in no way should rely on one imperialist beast to be defended from the other. As far as the appeals for the increase of the military potential of Japan are concerned, this is a great mockery with the blood shed and the innumerable sufferings inflicted on the Asian peoples, the Chinese people themselves, by the Japanese Samurai, who have not given up their dreams for expansion and domination.

In conclusion the newspaper BASHKIMI exposes the aims of the Chinese leadership to transform China into a superpower, its hegemonic and expansionist ambition, and stresses that through their activity, the Chinese revisionists are plunging more and more China in the social-imperialist quagmire, instigate the outburst of a world war.

LLESHI RECEIVES FRENCH AMBASSADOR 16 JAN

AU162145 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 16 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Gabriel Lecomte, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The meeting took place at the headquarters of the People's Assembly Presidium. The ambassador presented his credentials.

Present at the credentials presentation ceremony were Nesti Nase, minister of foreign affairs; Telo Mezini, secretary of the People's Assembly Presidium; Bashkim Pitarka, deputy director of the Second Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Jovan Antoni, chairman of the Protocol Branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The ambassador was accompanied by Pierre Bartoli, adviser at the embassy, and (Marignan Visegne), attache at the embassy.

PARTICIPANTS IN BREZHNEV-ZHIVKOV 13 JAN MEETING

LD132348 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1930 GMT on 13 January reports that the following Soviet officials participated in the 13 January talks at Boyana Residence between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria: "Bazovskiy, the Soviet Union's ambassador in Bulgaria; Blatov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Mogilevets, deputy administrator of affairs of the CPSU Central Committee."

BREZHNEV SPEAKS AT 13 JAN SOFIA SUPPER

LD171111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 79 p 1 LD

[Apparent text of speech by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet at 13 January supper in Sofia]

[Text] Dear Comrade Zhivkov, dear friends: First of all I would like to cordially thank the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and you, Comrade Zhivkov, for your invitation to take a holiday and for the good wishes and words expressed to me. Comrades often criticize me, saying that I have never learned to rest, so I shall try to heed this criticism while I am here.

But now a few words on business matters. Our country has embarked on a responsible year. An important political campaign for elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet is in full swing. The conclusion of the 5-year plan is near. It will require considerable effort to implement the tasks outlined by the 25th party congress.

It is pleasing to note that in recent years Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation has become more intensive and profound. During my meeting with Comrade Zhivkov in the Crimea, we gave a detailed assessment of tasks arising from the rapprochement of our countries. This matter is new, requiring thorough study and steady progress. Here, one must plow deeply, as they say.

The main difficulties rest in the newness and scale of the very problems which have to be dealt with. And our economic departments must always be in control of the situation and not acting in hidebound ways, which unfortunately still happens.

The overall results of our joint work are important. Soviet-Bulgarian relations have always been an example of socialist internationalism in action. This concerns all spheres of our cooperation--politics, economics, ideology and defense. This is how they should remain in the future. And it is very good that this is precisely the aim of the efforts of the CPSU and the BCP, and of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples. I am very glad, dear friends, that I am with you. As for every Russian and Soviet person, Bulgaria is dear to me.

I propose a toast: To your magnificent country. To the glorious and unshakable Soviet-Bulgarian friendship. To the health of our great friend, Comrade Todor Zhivkov. To your health, friends.

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES SOFIA DINNER FOR BREZHNEV

LD171045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 79 p 1 LD

[Apparent text of speech by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at 13 January Sofia supper.

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Brezhnev! Dear Soviet friends! Comrades!

I must once again express our deep satisfaction that you, Comrade Brezhnev, have accepted our invitation and come to Bulgaria on a friendly visit and for a vacation. I am convinced that for Bulgarian communists and for the entire Bulgarian people every visit by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, every visit by you, dear Leonid Ilich, is not only a high honor but a real festival of great fraternity--fraternity in blood and in spirit, in aims and ideals, in labor and in struggle. At this fraternal supper I would also like to repeat the words with which the Bulgarian people welcomed you with emotion and joy: Welcome to Bulgaria, dear Comrade Brezhnev, welcome, our dear Soviet brothers!

I would also like to express our satisfaction that Comrade K. U. Chernenko's first trip outside the Soviet Union since his election as a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo should be a visit to Bulgaria. We are particularly glad that he is making this visit together with Comrade Brezhnev, and we hope that Leonid Ilich's example in this respect will be infectious, that is, that Konstantin Ustinovich will always find time for Bulgaria however busy he is.

I do not know whether it is in accordance with protocol that, immediately after your arrival, we invited you to meet and talk with our Politburo. In any case, we took advantage of the friendly nature of the visit and of your unchanging inclination, Comrade Brezhnev, toward Bulgaria. And the meeting took place. It was outstanding in many respects, but above all for the discussion of questions of the all-round cooperation and increasingly close rapprochement between Bulgaria and the USSR and for understanding and responsiveness toward the problems of our development.

That is why here too I would like to express to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and to you personally, dear Comrade Brezhnev, our warmest and most cordial gratitude. Your attitude toward socialist Bulgaria's problems at the present stage is a shining new confirmation of the conclusion which the BCP drew long ago, namely: that of the unchanging internationalism--not verbal, but actual--of the CPSU and the Soviet state's decisive role as fulcrum of the successful development of the fraternal socialist countries, world socialism and the world revolutionary process.

At the BCP Central Committee Politburo meeting with you we spoke frankly of our difficulties in fulfilling socioeconomic development plans for the Seventh 5-Year Plan and of unresolved problems in our development. However, the main thing is the constant development of socialist Bulgaria, the main thing is the support which communists, members of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and our entire people give to the party Central Committee's policy. We are doing and will do everything to insure the increasingly complete mobilization of our forces and resources in the struggle to increase national income, to more fully satisfy the people's material and spiritual requirements and to build a mature socialist society. We are inspired in this work and in the struggle by the successful actions and efforts of fraternal countries and above all the Soviet Union, which, under the leadership of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee headed by yourself, esteemed Comrade Brezhnev, is successfully scaling more and more new heights on the path to communism.

As regards our foreign policy activity, as you know it is based entirely on the peace program and the decisions of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. Bulgaria seeks to contribute to strengthening world peace with its every action. We also strictly observe that policy in the Balkans, in whose center we are situated. The Bulgarian Government's policy of neighborliness and cooperation meets with complete understanding among the Balkan peoples and is giving good fruits in our relations with Balkan states.

We cannot forget certain negative trends in the development of the international situation. These are primarily the policy of pursuing the arms race embarked on recently by the United States and NATO, and also China's activation and transformation into a strike force of world reaction.

That is why we consider the struggle to strengthen the unity of all revolutionary and peace-loving forces, for arms reduction and disarmament, for detente in international relations and for preventing a new world war our supreme patriotic and international duty. A world without wars is our communist ideal and our communist slogan.

I greet you anew: Welcome to Bulgaria! In the Bulgarian tradition I propose a toast:

To you, Comrade Brezhnev--a person whose name is inseparably linked with the greatest victories of the Soviet people in the past 15 years; to you--the statesman who to the greatest, decisive degree has contributed to maintaining and strengthening peace in Europe and throughout the world; to you--twice hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, International Dimitrov Peace Prize winner and a person whose name our people link with the new stage in the development of fraternal Bulgarian-Soviet friendship!

To Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, to the comrades accompanying L.I. Brezhnev and to all Soviet friends who are our guests this evening!

To fraternity through the ages between the CPSU and the BCP, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR, between our brother peoples!

To the triumph of peace and socialism throughout the world!

To your health, comrades!

TASS REPORTS BREZHNEV-ZHIVKOV 16 JAN MEETING

LD161400 Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

["Meeting at Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee"--TASS headline]

[Text] Sofia, 16 Jan, TASS--A meeting between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the PRB, was held today at the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Leonid Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov exchanged opinions on a number of topical international problems. They expressed the firm and immutable desire of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria for the utmost strengthening of peace and security of the peoples. Both countries still express readiness for real disarmament steps, for the consolidation of relaxation of international tension.

The leaders of the CPSU and the BCP stressed the importance of unity of the community of socialist countries, the world communist and working class movement and of solidarity with the liberation movement of the peoples of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In the course of the meeting, held in an atmosphere of comradeship and profound mutual understanding, the two sides continued the discussion of questions of further development and perfection of all-round cooperation, the drawing closer of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria.

Taking part in the meeting were member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko, from the Bulgarian side--member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party Grisha Filipov, member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party Ognyan Doynov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party Dimitur Stanishev.

ZHIVKOV, BREZHNEV, COLLEAGUES ATTEND SOFIA DINNER 16 JAN

LD162328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, gave a comradely dinner today for Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Attending the dinner together with Todor Zhivkov were members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo Filipov, Mikhaylov, Doynov, Mladenov, Todorov, Tsolov and Dragoycheva; Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union; Stanishev and Atanasov, secretaries of the BCP Central Committee; Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee for Culture of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Banev, chief of the office of the first secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

Attending the dinner on the Soviet side were Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Blatov, aide of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Mogilevets, deputy administrator of affairs at the CPSU Central Committee.

During the dinner, which passed in a warm and fraternal atmosphere, Comrades Brezhnev and Zhivkov exchanged speeches.

MOSCOW REPORTS BREZHNEV'S DEPARTURE FROM SOFIA

LD171036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who spent a brief friendly visit in Sofia at the invitation of Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, left Sofia for home today.

At the airport the dear friends were seen off in a cordial and fraternal manner by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and other party and state activists of Bulgaria, members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo Filipov, Dzhurov, Mikhaylov, Doynov, Mladenov, Todorov, Tsolov, Dragoycheva; candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo Trichkov; secretaries of the Central Committee, members of the Secretariat of the Central Committee and other officials. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0830 GMT on 17 January adds that the following Bulgarian officials were also present: Petur Tanchev, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Todor Bozhinov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev, Georgi Yordanov, Nacho Papazov; deputy chairmen of the State Council and Council of Ministers; BCP Central Committee department heads; members of the Council of Ministers; leaders of sociopolitical organizations; scientists; officers and soldiers.]

Among those seeing them off were Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Brezhnev, deputy USSR minister of foreign trade, who was in Bulgaria for a rest.

A guard of honor was drawn up at the airport, which was decked out with the state flags of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, and the national anthems of the Soviet Union and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria were played. Pioneers presented flowers to the guests. Thousands of inhabitants of the capital of Bulgaria gathered at the airport to see off the Soviet guests. They were carrying portraits of the leaders of the two countries, and placards in honor of the indestructible fraternal Soviet-Bulgarian friendship. The people of Sofia welcomed Leonid Ilich Brezhnev with thunderous applause and chanted: BCP-CPSU--eternal friendship. Leaving together with Comrade Brezhnev were Blatov, aide of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Mogilevets, deputy administrator of affairs at the CPSU Central Committee.

FRIENDSHIP PROTOCOL WITH LIBYA SIGNED

AU161445 Sofia BTA in English 1356 GMT 16 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 16 Jan, BTA--The first programs of long-term cooperation, as well as a protocol on 1979, were signed here today by the Bulgarian-Libyan and Libyan-Bulgarian friendship societies. The activity of the two organizations is focused on the popularization of the achievements in public, economic and cultural life. The greatest attention was attached to the events to mark the two countries' national days and some other important jubilees. In this connection meetings and photo-exhibitions will be organized and music companies and individual performers will guest-tour each of the countries. Delegations will be also exchanged. Both societies will help to step up the contacts in the sphere of science. Scientific symposia on questions of bilateral interest will be held with participation of Bulgarian and Libyan scientists. Closer contacts will be established between the Sofia University and the University of Tripoli. A week dedicated to Bulgarian culture will be held soon in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

LEBANESE CP DELEGATION VISITS PAZARDZHIK OKRUG

AU161535 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 16 Jan 79 AU

[Text] The Lebanese Communist Party delegation led by Niqula ash-Shawi, secretary general of the party, is visiting Pazardzhik Okrug today. A meeting with the okrug party committee bureau and the okrug people's council Executive Committee was held. The delegation was acquainted with the development of Pazardzhik Okrug and with the okrug people's successes in building a socialist society and in fulfilling the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress. Comrade Niqula ash-Shawi spoke about the Lebanese Communist Party's activities and about the struggle it is waging as a head of the progressive forces against the conspiracy of imperialism and reaction in Lebanon.

ROMANIA'S CORNEL BURTICA VISITS PLOVDIV

AU171156 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Plovdiv, 13 January 1978, BTA--The visiting Cornel Burtica, member of the Permanent Bureau of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation for Romania, held a talk today with Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade. They discussed certain questions concerning the expansion of trade relations between Bulgaria and Romania. Ivan Panev, first secretary of the BCP okrug committee in Plovdiv and Petre Dominique, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Romania to our country, were also present. Comrade Cornel Burtica visited the Liberators' Hill in Plovdiv and the mass grave of insurrection fighters and was acquainted with the important historical sites of ancient Plovdiv.

LENART RECEIVES OUTGOING, INCOMING SOVIET COMMANDERS

LD161816 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Jozef Lenart, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received in Bratislava today Col Gen Dmitriy Sukhorukov, commander of the Central Group of Forces in Czechoslovakia, in connection with his impending departure from Czechoslovakia, and also Col Gen Dmitriy Yazov, the new commander of the Central Group of Forces. Comrade Lenart heartily congratulated Col Gen Dmitriy Sukhorukov with the high Czechoslovak state decoration--the Order of the White Lion, First Class--conferred on him earlier. He also singled out his contribution to strengthening friendship-in-arms between the Czechoslovak and Soviet Armies and all-round bilateral cooperation. Comrade Lenart also wished Col Gen Dmitriy Yazov many successes in his work in raising the combat readiness of the Soviet Army and developing fraternal relations between the Czechoslovak and Soviet Armed Forces.

Dzur Receives Commanders

LD170036 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, received today Col Gen Dmitriy Sukhorukov, the commander of the Central Group of Forces in Czechoslovakia, who, after his service in Czechoslovakia, is returning to his country.

In the course of a cordial and friendly conversation, Martin Dzur, the minister of national defense, expressed his high appreciation of Sukhorukov's contribution to the deepening of combat friendship between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Soviet Army, and his contribution to the strengthening of friendship between the Czechoslovak and Soviet peoples. He sincerely thanked him for his contribution to the further growth of the combat strength by the Czechoslovak People's Army and for his great contribution to the cooperation between the Central Group of Forces and our People's Army.

HOFFMANN ARRIVES IN EAST SLOVAK REGION

LD152150 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, accompanied by Ladislav Abraham, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak Council of Trade Unions, arrived today for a 2-day working visit in the East Slovak region.

Visits Powerplant

LD162122 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] Karel Hoffmann, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, visited the largest energy-producing center in Slovakia--the huge Vojany powerplant--today.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ITALIAN TRADE MINISTER'S VISIT

Meets Strougal

LD162258 Prague CTK in English 1728 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Prague, Jan 16, CETEKA--Visiting Italian Foreign Trade Minister Rinaldo Ossola was received here today by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal.

They voiced the interest of both countries in further development of bilateral relations in all spheres, and discussed ways of creating the necessary conditions for raising the level of economic cooperation in keeping with the industrial advancement of Czechoslovakia and Italy, and the structure of their national economies. The need was stressed to increase the volume of goods exchanges and to adopt advanced forms of economic cooperation, such as cooperation in production and on third markets. Minister Ossola also met today with the chairman of the Czechoslovak State Bank, Svatopluk Potac.

Concludes Discussions, Ends Visit

AU170929 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 17 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Prague, January 17 (ANSA)--Italian Foreign Trade Minister Rinaldo Ossola has concluded his official three-day visit to Czechoslovakia scheduled for a study of ways and means to boost trade and economic relations between the two countries and to step up contacts at all levels.

On the final day of his visit, Tuesday, Ossola, met with Premier Lubomir Strougal and Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek for a total of two hours of talks.

The discussions centered largely on Italian-Czechoslovak relations, especially in the economic and commercial sectors, real prospects for expanding bilateral industrial and economic ties and relations between the European Economic Community (EEC) and COMECON Eastern Europe's Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Strougal reportedly underscored the importance Czechoslovakia attached to Ossola's visit, the first by an Italian minister here in the past twelve years. The Czechoslovak premier and foreign minister both spoke of their government's willingness to improve relations with Western European nations, including Austria and West Germany. In this context, Chnoupek revealed to the Italian foreign trade minister that Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky is slated to come to Czechoslovakia on official visit next week.

On the issue of economic and industrial cooperation with Italy, the two men expressed a willingness to boost relations in these areas. The Czechoslovak leaders, indicating that Italy is down on the number five spot on the list of their trading partners, said that this position could be substantially improved through the concession of export credits which the Prague government is now ready to receive, contrary to the earlier stance.

The Italian foreign trade minister reportedly spoke about the prospects for the participation of the huge "Fiat" corporation in a projected series of damns on the Danube River for new hydroelectric power stations. Ossola also outlined, continuing with detailed proposals, the reopening of dealings for supplying Czechoslovakia with some 15 thousand tons of tubing from the Italian steel industry. The tubing will laid to form a pipeline linking Czechoslovakia with the Soviet Union.

Another project touched on was supplying the nation with technological know how, from Italy's petrochemical company "Snam Progetti", for urea plants now on the drawing boards. For the overview, the Italian foreign trade minister attempted to fit bilateral relations into the framework provided by the "EEC" and COMECON.

During the official dinner Ossola hosted in the residence of the Italian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Carlo Albertario, the minister declared that the visit was "most useful because of the leap in quality" it marked in economic relations between the two countries and because it "provided a valid base for improving human relations between Italy and Czechoslovakia". In reply to the toast, Czechoslovak foreign trade minister, Andrej Barcak, spoke of the affirmative results of Ossola's visit as regards economic cooperation between their two countries and added that the stay demonstrated "what personal contact means" in the general context of relations between states.

VASIL BILAK RECEIVES BELGIAN CP OFFICIALS

LD162320 Prague CTK in English 1731 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Prague, Jan 16, CETEKA--Visiting Deputy Chairman of the Communist Party of Belgium Jef Turf and Politburo member Senator Robert Dussart were received here today by Vasil Bilak, member of the Communist Party Presidium and Central Committee secretary, in the presence of Central Committee Secretary Jan Fojtik. They discussed the activities of the two fraternal parties and international topics. Also present at the comradely meeting was the representative of the Communist Party of Belgium in the editorial board of the journal WORLD MARXIST REVIEW, [PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTISIALIZMA] Robert Francis.

SECURITY COUNCIL'S DISCUSSION ON CAMBODIA DENOUNCED

AU151320 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jan 79 p 7 AU

[Bohuslav Borovicka commentary in the column: "A Note": "Inadmissible Interference"]

[Text] The UN Security Council has convened in New York to discuss the "complaint" of Pol Pot's regime against alleged "Vietnamese aggression" in Cambodia. It is abusrd that the Security Council convened at the request of a group of people who no longer represent anyone and which the Cambodian people themselves expunged from the country. The session that is now taking place is at absolute variance with the formal and factual logic of the situation in Cambodia. Representatives of Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries pointed to it in their protests during the council's convocation. The events in Cambodia really are solely a matter concerning the people of this country and the Cambodian revolutionary government justly regards the Security Council session as an interference in its internal affairs.

It is also completely absurd that Norodom Sihanouk claims the right to speak in the name of the Cambodian people but insults them, in fact, grossly by defending the usurpers who inflicted so much suffering on the Cambodian people in the past few years. Authorized by no one, he defends those whom the people of their own country and the world public placed at the pillory of disgrace and condemnation.

The Security Council session, moreover with representatives of the only legal Cambodian Government absent--a government that is supported by the people--is an inadmissible interference in Cambodia's internal affairs. It has been inspired by Beijing [Peking] that is, by the way, as the paper DIE WELT wrote, paying Sihanouk royalties for the services extended to it. The United States, which clearly expressed its attitude before the Security Council session started, proceeds hands in hand with China. The so-called Cambodian question is designed to serve the United States as a pretext for discrediting Socialist Vietnam and for attacks against the new Cambodian Government. Beijing and Washington thus again proceed in harmonious unity. This time it is directly in the Security Council.

UN REPRESENTATIVE CONDEMNS POL POT REGIME, ATTACKS CHINA

AU161442 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Jan 79 p 6 AU

[Report on speech by Ilja Hulinsky, permanent CSSR representative to the United Nations, delivered at the session of UN Security Council in New York on 13 January]

[Text] The Czechoslovak delegation fully shares the view of the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Council that the Security Council's deliberations on Cambodia, attended by a representative of the defunct Pol Pot regime, constitutes an open interference in the internal affairs of the Cambodian people, and is at variance with the UN Charter. This was stated by Ilja Hulinsky, permanent CSSR representative to the United Nations, at the session of the Security Council on Saturday [13 January].

He noted that in the course of the consultations by the council members the Czechoslovak delegation had already warned of the danger that the United Nations could be dragged into an attempt to internationalize the internal conflict of one of its members with the objective to force upon it, through the mediation of the United Nations, the solution to its own problems.

The documents and information at the council's disposal are adequate evidence of the Cambodian people's tragic fate in recent years. At the same time it is apparent that what is involved in Cambodia is an internal crisis whose solution does not fall within the Security Council's authority, and which can only be resolved by the Cambodian people.

The Czechoslovak delegation's opinion is that the Security Council should not take the slanderous fabrications against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam seriously. The Cambodian people have always been capable of distinguishing between true allies and friends, and those who supported the regime that parted its ways with the interests of its people.

The Czechoslovak representative noted that the same foreign militarist circles that in the past dragged the Cambodian people into a bloody conflict, that bombed Cambodian towns and villages and sowed death in the streets of Phnom Penh, are now displaying false concern about the Cambodian state's independence. Also the fact that those who so often feigned concern about human rights are now quite in agreement with the coculprits of Pol Pot's barbarian crimes against the Cambodian people, speaks for itself.

The Czechoslovak representative expressed the CSSR's full support for the just struggle of the Cambodian people and wished them the earliest possible fulfillment of their aspirations for tranquil life in a happy country and that they may begin with the reconstruction of their economy and establish friendly relations with all countries of Southeast Asia and the whole world.

Replying to attacks by the Chinese representative in the Security Council, Ilja Hulinsky said that they are part of an anti-Vietnamese campaign and the Chinese Government's provocations against Socialist Vietnam. Another part of this campaign is the provocations along the Vietnamese border, the concentration of Chinese detachments on the border with Vietnam and the territorial claims vis-a-vis the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. It was also the Chinese leaders who were fomenting the former Cambodian regime to unleash a conflict on the Vietnamese-Cambodian border. For 3 years, China and tens of thousands of its "advisers" were doing all they could to remake Cambodia in their own image and the springboard for provocations against its neighboring states, particularly against Socialist Vietnam.

U.S., PRC POSITIONS AT UN DEBATE ON CAMBODIA DISCUSSED

LD161944 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[(Vaclav Kvasnicka) commentary]

[Text] In the United Nations Security Council yesterday the Soviet Union vetoed a draft resolution on the situation in Kampuchea, formerly Cambodia. Czechoslovakia too voted against the draft. Here now is a short comment by (Vaclav Kvasnicka).

The Soviet veto in the Security Council was fully in place, firstly because the debate on the draft started at the request of the Pol Pot regime which had ceased to exist. It was formulated on the basis of incomplete and distorted information without hearing the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people, the United Front of National Salvation. Instead, Prince Norodom Sihanouk was allowed to address the Security Council. Even many Western circles have described this fact as a paradox, the like of which hadn't been seen in the United Nations for a very long time, for it is impossible to believe that the world public has forgotten that Sihanouk was in fact a prisoner of the Pol Pot regime--he held no office and he was forced to live under house arrest.

It is only too evident that the role of representing the collapsed Pol Pot regime in the Security Council was given to Sihanouk not in Phnom Penh but in Beijing [Peking]. This is proved by the simple fact that his luxurious suite at the Astoria Hotel in New York was booked by Beijing's official representatives, and, as the West German paper DIE WELT disclosed, they are paying the equivalent of DM2,200 per day for it. And in addition the Chinese put a car and driver at the disposal of Sihanouk and his wife. All these details show just who the problematic prince represented in New York, and if we add to this that Beijing was the main initiator of the debate on Kampuchea it stands out why Beijing did so. It is understandable that China can hardly put up with the fact that the disintegration of the Pol Pot regime means a sizeable failure of Chinese policies.

It is also typical that this time too Beijing is eagerly seconded by the United States representative at the United Nations. He joined China's completely unfounded contention, accusing Socialist Vietnam of aggression against Kampuchea.

Does Washington's stand perhaps ensue from the still unsurmounted bitterness over defeat in Indochina or is it motivated primarily by anti-Soviet considerations as the Chinese approach is? Evidently both. Beijing, in agreement with Washington, maintains that the present development in Kampuchea will increase military tension in Southeast Asia. What Beijing forgets to add is that this will be the case only provided that China will continue its flagrant interference in Kampuchea's affairs and that it will continue to stage conflicts on the border with Vietnam.

The new Kampuchean government, however, professes a policy of peace, friendship and nonparticipation in blocs. Such a policy can contribute to stability and security in Asia.

CURBED IMPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS RESULT IN DIFFICULTIES

AU161507 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[Gejza Vilcek article in the column: "We Comment": "The 'Bolt From the Blue' is a Self-Deception"]

[Excerpts] Signals are coming from various parts of the country warning that some plants and enterprises are getting, somehow 'overnight,' into a difficult situation due to the lack of spare parts and other materials. Complaints against supplier-consumer relations are also persistent. When following the traces of these complaints in many cases we find out: Some needed spare part was produced from an imported raw material, the import of which was curbed or halted.

In the enterprises they say that it came like a bolt from the blue. Now they have to develop new procedures, construct their products in a different way, reconstruct the production lines and consider substitute materials.

A critical word must be said about the manner in which some organs implement the measures aimed at reducing the quantity and assortment of imported materials. At the management level in the enterprises they view the measures in the following way: Since the foreign trade balance categorically and irreversibly demands an energetic step, they take a few and cross out something that is imported. A concrete and energetic measure should, however, be preceded by equally concrete and energetic preparations. However, the preparation frequently consists in pointing to the developments that can be expected. On this basis the enterprise director can, at the most, prepare himself spiritually for these changes but cannot purposefully change the contents of his work. It is appropriate to demand that energetic measures be prepared in an organized manner, in research and development, and that the prerequisites be created before the import of this or that is halted. However, the opposite has often been the case.

AVERAGE AGE OF INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY REPORTED

AU170929 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 2 on 10 Jan 79 pp 12, 13 AU

[Jaroslav Vrchota article: "The Effect Could Be Greater"]

[Excerpt] The average age of machines and equipment in our industry is approximately 12 years. Although the service life of our machinery will decline, in the long-term view, the utilization time of machines (or even the time of the machines' turnover) is still too long in our country. [paragraph continues]

To give an example, some 15 percent of basic [production] means that had been already written off, are still operating in our economy. Some 6 percent of all machines are even more than 30 years old. The consequences of such a relatively low liquidation rate are obvious.

ENERGY SUPPLY PROBLEMS EXACERBATE CONDITIONS

AU161602 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Jan 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "The Battle Goes On"]

[Excerpts] Behind us are 15 days of persistent battle for overcoming the consequences of a sudden cold weather spell during which the daytime temperatures dropped by 30 degrees Celsius. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the government of the republic adopted extraordinary measures to insure the basic production needs, safeguard supplies to the people and to insure the creation of health and other institutions that are important for the life of the people. Our working people have grasped the importance of these measures, have endorsed them and given them active support. Unity of action has been formed in the thinking and in the course of action from top to bottom, which resulted in overcoming and eliminating a critical situation in many places and in creating the conditions for a gradual restoration of the whole economy's normal work.

With joint effort we have succeeded in overcoming the greatest difficulties. It is true that the limitation of television transmission time continues, that school recess has been extended and that we will continue to walk through poorly lit streets in the evenings, but starting today our national economy will receive some 40 percent more energy than last week. It is the first helpful step; all problems connected with the fuel-power balance, however, are facing us with persistent sharpness.

We must realize that the coal reserves in the electric power stations are still not sufficient and at the same time we must consider the possibility of a further drop in the temperatures. Toward the end of the year the miners were 400,000 tons short when it came to filling the electric power station bins, and an additional gap totaling approximately the same amount has arisen at the beginning of this year.

No one can assume that the mitigation in the freezing weather itself will solve the grave problems of our fuel-power balance. Its solution is a complicated task of a long-term nature. It will not, therefore, be possible to abrogate many measures such as the shift in working hours, which markedly reduced and evenly distributed the burden on our energy sources during peak hours. On the contrary, it is necessary that all kinds of passenger traffic and the operation of numerous other institutions be consistently adjusted to the changed conditions. Our citizens accepted the change of working hours with understanding, and they will certainly understand the necessity to keep it in force just as the other measures in the nonproductive sphere, which reduced demands on the consumption of electricity by 150 megawatts last week.

These measures undoubtedly affect the usual routines of a considerable number of citizens. They are, however, incomparably easier than those adopted with high awareness--for instance--by our miners: to work on Saturdays and Sundays to reduce and balance out the gaps from the beginning of the year and to increase the reserves of the electric power stations.

EVENTS, OUTCOME OF JANUARY 1969 REASSESSED

AU161438 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jan 79 p 3 AU

[Jiri Stano article: "Before the Resolute Solution; On the Events of January 1969"]

[Excerpts] The development after the adoption of the [CPCZ Central Committee's] November resolution was still very dangerous. It became increasingly clear that after August [1968] rightwing forces had not learned from their mistakes and did not intend to contribute to overcoming existing difficulties. On the contrary, they were constantly trying to aggrevate the situation and provoke new crises. After a certain period of uncertainty and anxiety, during which the protagonists of the rightwing thought that they would be called to account for their hostile acts and after they discovered that they got away with it they started their activities again--in some respects they did so in a much worse form and with more purposeful impudence and aggressiveness than before August. They had ample opportunities. They still had a majority in the party leadership, they still controlled all the information media and some power instruments. Some members of the leadership and a number of members of the Central Committee violated in this situation not only party statutes, but even the resolutions adopted by the organs of that time. They even began to violate resolutions for which they themselves had voted. The "lesson" [from the critical development in party and society after the 13th CPCZ Congress] states: "Two-faced policy became their platform". It was particularly J. Smrkovsky who had a new hysteria launched around his person that was designed to prepare the ground for him to remain in power and who excelled as the champion of these demagogic tactics.

The dangerous development at the yearend and in the following weeks was possible because no serious ideological and political struggles against the rightwing menace started, in spite of the clear wording of the November [1968 CPCZ Central Committee] resolution. On the contrary, the right wing used every occasion to organize pressure campaigns and to stir up a permanent crisis both inside the country and in relations with our socialist allies. The main goal of the right wing was to keep the situation constantly at the boiling point and the entire public in constant suspense, as is documented by the "lesson."

The right wing is fully responsible before the history of our nations for all this, for the overall crisis in party and society, for the unrest, the uncertainty, the disrupted values and for the personal tragedies of people.

Toward the end of 1968 and at the beginning of 1969 it was obvious that the rightwing forces, among which there were many outspokenly antisocialist elements connected with the capitalist West and implementing their plans, were prepared--in the interest of the goals of the domestic and world reaction--to further aggravate the situation in the country and even to evoke clashes that could lead to tragic bloodshed. They did not even refrain from misusing disoriented young people for this, as was demonstrated by the student strikes.

In pursuing their goals the rightwingers unscrupulously risked everything that was beneficial to the republic and its people and that was to be a firm stone in stabilizing the socialist state. This was also true of the just regulation of national relations within the framework of a federative system of the CSSR, which created the basis for a truly equal coexistence of Czechs and Slovaks. The rightwing's hazardous procedure is evidenced by the noisy campaign during the election of the chairman of the newly established Federal Assembly.

As is well known, the activity of the National Assembly expired in December 1968. The Federal Assembly with two chambers, a People's Chamber and a Chamber of Nations, was established on 1 January 1969. The Slovak comrades were justly claiming the right to proportional representation in the supreme organs and were justly demanding the office of the chairman of the Federal Assembly. Smrkovsky violated the decision of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and began, with his camarilla, to organize a campaign to maintain this political position. This campaign or--as it was called by the rightwingers--"the battle for Smrkovsky" grew into a serious all-state crisis. The Presidium of the party's Central Committee convened on the night of 3 to 4 January to solve this artificially evoked crisis. A statement was agreed on or, as could be said, hammered out [dohadano] on Saturday morning on 4 January so that it was carried by the Monday papers of 6 January.

The statement of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium calmed down the situation to a certain degree. A principled word on the situation, on the inflammable political atmosphere and, particularly, on how to seek a solution was to be pronounced by the session of the CPCZ Central Committee, which was summoned for 16 and 17 January.

The rightwingers justly assumed--and the unusually emphatic formulations in the statement of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, too, suggested it--that the session of the Central Committee would confirm the conclusions of the November plenum and would be, above all, a resolute step toward normalizing the situation in the country. Their assumptions were correct because the Marxist-Leninist forces of the Central Committee were prepared to wage against the rightwingers in this supreme party body an uncompromising battle for a communist solution to the crisis.

The rightwingers decided, therefore, in this important moment to weaken the results of the CPCZ Central Committee session, divert the people's attention elsewhere, to rankle the people again and create new conditions for bringing about their counterrevolutionary plans. They proceeded to a monstrous act that it had been preparing for some time. Precisely at the moment which gave hope that the political climate would calm down as a result of the CPCZ Central Committee session and that further prerequisites would be created for a development of normalization and consolidation was regarded by the reaction and the rightwing as a signal for their plan. During the student strike of 17 November a five-member group of Prague University students, called "the five of death" was formed. Its purpose was the preparation of an extraordinary event, if need be a suicide, that would "stir the conscience of the nation," on 14 January 1969, on the eve of the CPCZ Central Committee session, this group decided--on the instruction of rightwing directors of pressure campaigns--to demonstrate by means of a living torch at the most frequented locality of Prague, in front of the National Museum. A lot decided who would become the living torch. The lot fell on the philosophy student Jan Palach.

The tragic act of the misled 21-year old student Jan Palach, an act which--as he told the doctor who treated him--had consequences he had not intended nor foreseen, was provoked in cold blood and meticulously timed. And it really elicited the expected consequences that it was designed to elicit.

These events became an impetus that called forth a new antiparty and anti-Soviet hysteria, which was designed to symbolize before the world the resistance to this establishment of peace and order in our country.

Representatives of the rightwing bear the full political and moral responsibility for all violent acts and suicides culminating in the personal tragedies of the students Palach, Nachazelova and Zajic. We shudder when we recall that one of the prominent instigators among students, the inveterate anticommunist Pachman shamelessly appeared on television to shed crocodile tears over the fate of students who had fallen into the trap that he and other political impostors prepared for them. He was shedding tears...but it was he who inspired, organized and prepared this terrible murder. He, together with some other right wingers, is directly responsible for the deaths of these young people.

The January session of the CPCZ Central Committee ended in an atmosphere of newly aggravated tension. Although the rightwing and the reaction succeeded in prolonging the crisis, they did not reach their final goal. The sober, serious and rational voice that resounded from Prague strengthened the front of all honest communists, nonparty-members and members of other parties determined to put an end to a situation which threatened to grow into a catastrophe. It was only the enemy who needed a catastrophe for his plans.

After the January session it was clear to every judicious person that normalization means, above all, a concentration of all healthy forces for the battle against counter-revolution. Every honest person wanted the situation in the country to calm down to enable him to devote himself to work, to create, and to embellish his country. He rejected chaos and disruption. He began to learn from his own experience what the conglomerate of rightwing opportunist and counterrevolutionary forces really wanted. He began to realize what he had created in the years of building socialism and what was to be destroyed, what the people were to be robbed of in the interest of a handful of adventurers.

It was also necessary to be aware that every restraint could only be temporary and that normalization would still be a long way ahead as long as the right wing and the reaction had free rein for their activity. The moment was approaching when everyone had to decide on whose side he was standing, when he had to decide who was a true communist and a citizen devoted to socialism. By confirming the November resolutions the January session of the CPCZ Central Committee clearly indicated to everyone the solution to the situation--a communist solution, for which a speedy solution of the situation in the party leadership was a natural prerequisite.

The moment of a resolute solution was ripening.

Our future lay in the unwavering course on the path of Marxism-Leninism, which we have trodden and are treading together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON U.S. INTERFERENCE IN IRAN

AU161053 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Jan 79 p 7 AU

[Article by Milan Jelinek, RUDE PRAVO correspondent in Washington: "Why American General Huyser Arrived in Iran; Shameless Interference"]

[Text] To the same degree as the internal political situation in Iran deteriorates, the American interference in the country intensifies. Gen Robert Huyser, deputy commander of the American Armed Forces in Europe, has arrived in Tehran. The objective of his mission is talks and deliberations with the generals of the Iranian Army. The threat of a military coup hangs over Iran.

Hodding Carter III, U.S. State Department spokesman, has stated that the general's mission is to tell the highest Iranian officers "not to accept any step" that would violate the Iranian Constitution. Similar statements by the American administration that confirm that the United States interferes in the internal affairs of the Iranian people must always be taken with reservations. However, the fact is that people in Washington openly speak about the possibility of a military coup in Iran, and the American administration does not look with much sympathy toward this alternative.

The United States still thinks that the best solution to safeguard American interests in Iran is a civilian government consisting of representatives of the bourgeois opposition and aristocracy. Iran has such a government today. However, Premier Bakhtiar's efforts to calm down the popular movement in the country have not been very successful. His government moves on very thin ice and has not won the necessary support of the Iranian political forces.

In the very beginning the Bakhtiar government suffered two severe blows that reduced its effectiveness. First, the striking oil workers refused to resume work until Shahanshah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi relinquishes the throne and leaves the country. The export of crude oil is not only a fundamental question for Iran, it also has serious repercussions for the capitalist world. The halting of crude oil production costs the Iranian economy around $70 million a day. The United States is without 12 percent of its crude oil which it used to import from Iran. U.S. Secretary of Energy Schlesinger has said that if the import of Iranian crude oil is not resumed within 3 months, the American economy will be directly affected. Western Europe, Japan, Israel and South Africa are in worse straits due to the interrupted flow of Iranian crude oil.

The second blow to the Bakhtiar government came from the Iranian Army. It refused to cooperate with the civilian government, and its sole representative Gen Fereydun Jam was willing to accept the post of defense minister. Pressed by generals, Gen Fereydun Jam refused to join the government. In this manner high-ranking officers of the Iranian Army are deliberately aggravating the situation.

For the United States the question of the Bakhtiar government's survival is a fairly fundamental matter. In the White House they think that by supporting the Iranian bourgeoisie, which opposes the shah, it is possible to develop a cooperation as well as they had with the imperial regime. Today, the shah himself is only important to the United States in one respect. As is apparent, the army command firmly supports the shah. According to information from American sources, the army command is even encouraging the shah to take tougher measures against the opposition.

General Huyser's mission is actually a U.S. investigation of the position of the Iranian Army's Command. The American general is undoubtedly persuading his Iranian colleagues not to oppose the Bakhtiar Government with force. Washington has already expressed its full support for the civilian government and it is very interested that the popular movement be strangled by a slower and--from a long-range perspective--more effective means. For this very reason the United States is not against the shah yielding to the demands of the opposition, leaving the country and thus easing the Bakhtiar Government's situation.

On the other hand, Gen Huyser understandably also sounded out the possibilities and abilities of the Iranian Army. It is really a mighty force, trained in American military academies. The trouble is that the Iranian generals are personally tied with the imperial regime; many are guilty of repressions and bloodshed in the country. They are afraid that the civilian government might gradually remove them from their posts and even hand them over for trial. Washington's main concern is that the generals in Iran might--for personal selfish and local interests--permit actions that at the moment do not fit into the scheme of American interference in Iran.

After all, the White House sees farther than the Iranian generals and realizes the possible serious international consequences. Briefly, the United States today is betting on the pro-American oriented part of the Iranian bourgeoisie and aristocracy.

At the same time in Washington they concede that the only alternative to the civilian government--understandably with its pro-American orientation, that would really rule and win the support of the country's important political forces--is a military coup.

BRIEFS

SOVIET AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION--On 9 January, Josef Nagr, CSSR minister of agriculture and food, received a Soviet delegation led by Aleksandr Kardopoltsev, deputy chairman of the Soyuzselkhoztekhnika [Association for the Sale of Agricultural Equipment and Organization of Machinery Repairs and Utilization]. The two representatives discussed the further cooperation between their departments, especially in the sphere of the utilization of agricultural machinery and its repair. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jan 79 p 2 AU]

FOREIGN CURRENCY ALLOCATIONS--According to an announcement by the Czechoslovak state bank, in 1979 the bank's branches will sell travelers to Yugoslavia 140-200 dinars per person per diem, with a maximum of 4,000 dinars for the entire period of the visit. Travelers to nonsocialist countries may purchase foreign currency amounting to the value corresponding to $12-15 per person per diem, with a maximum of $300 for the entire period of the visit. Foreign currency sales to children under 15 years of age amount to 50 percent of these figures. The foreign currency may be purchased 1 month before the departure. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Jan 79 p 2 AU]

OUTGOING BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR--Prague, Jan 16, CETEKA--Czechoslovakia's Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today Ambassador of the Federative Republic of Brazil Jose Sette Camara who is ending his diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1704 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD]

DPA: GAUS, HONECKER HOLD TALKS DURING BERLIN RECEPTION

LD151822 Hamburg DPA in German 1506 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] East Berlin--State Secretary Guenter Gaus, Bonn's permanent representative (in East Berlin), attended a New Year's reception in East Berlin today given by the GDR leadership for the diplomatic corps, at which there was also a talk between Gaus and Erich Honecker, GDR Council of State chairman and SED General Secretary. Nothing was revealed about the contents of the talk.

The New Year reception at the Council of State building was attended by over 70 heads of missions. For the first time a television team from the Federal Republic was allowed to film during the reception.

KRENZ SPEAKS AT FDJ CENTRAL COUNCIL DISCUSSION

LD152314 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1800 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Frankfurt-Oder--The FDJ Central Council discussed preparations for the FDJ 1979 Whitsun rally at a 2-day meeting in Bernau, Frankfurt-Oder Bezirke, which ended on Monday. The national youth festival which begins in Berlin on 1 June is the highlight of youth activities in honor of the 30th anniversary of the GDR (7 October 1979).

Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Committee, said that some 800 cultural events will take place during the festival and that more than 30,000 professional and amateur entertainers from the GDR and other socialist countries will be taking part in them. Krenz also said that at present over 27,000 FDJ basic organizations are competing for SED banners of honor within the framework of the "FDJ-Drive GDR 30." The main task of youth in 1979 is to meet the festival with fulfilled plans, and the formation of further youth brigades and assistance for existing youth brigades is very important. A further aim is to achieve good work on the 67,000 youth projects. At the meeting, 10 new central youth projects were handed over to FDJ basic organizations.

NATO'S 'REFORGER 79,' 'FORWARD DEFENSE' CRITICIZED

ID131052 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Dieter Hornung commentary]

[Text] For this report from the FRG we have the following news. By setting up building sites on all access roads to the town, carrying out canal construction ahead of time and demolishing a dilapidated tower in Bad Windsheim, Central Franconia intends [word indistinct] against the NATO maneuver "Reforger 79," "Certain Sentinel." [sentence as heard] The main combat zone of large-scale NATO maneuvers from 20 January to 7 February is to be west and northwest of Central Franconia. Some 60,000 soldiers from the U.S. Army, the Canadian Armed Forces and the Bundeswehr with over 8,000 portable and 4,300 vehicles will be deployed. Also being used for this maneuver are 95 planes and 535 helicopters. The Bad Windsheim town authorities now intend to protest against this. (Dieter Hornung) comments on this NATO action:

An FRG general has spoken; he is General Schulze, commander in chief of NATO forces, central Europe, a keen supporter of forward defense that is to be exercised specifically during "Reforger 79." In this situation he raises the question: Has not the concept of forward defense become implausible? He adds: "After all, forward defense is the political prerequisite for our defense contribution." This political prerequisite is worthy of some comment, but first an explanation of the strategic principle of forward defense is required.

This principle which is misleadingly defined as defense states that war against the socialist military coalition must immediately start with swift and massive attacks across the borders by the GDR and CSSR. Under the pretext of having to counter a so-called acute threat from the East, a preventive war, a precautionary offensive war, also appears plausible and just. It goes without saying that a NATO commander in chief considers something like this to be not only plausible but will also praise it in the highest terms and therefore approve it. Finally, it essentially offers him, like NATO as a whole, the right to exist.

What is of interest, then, concerns the motives for raising such questions. And this brings us to the political prerequisite spoken of by General Schulze himself. First, NATO demands more money for armaments. This year, for example, this money accounts for more than one-quarter of the FRG state budget. On the other hand there is, however, opposition among the democratic public; the call for a change in military strategy is being heard. The NATO general's precautionary reply to this is that there can be no reduction in making available the appropriate resources, in order to modify the strategic concept. Essentially, aggressive concepts in whatever guise cost considerably more than pure defense or anything else, and as far as the imperialist military bloc is concerned, it is out of the question from the outset.

Second, NATO's strategic concept is, according to General Schulze, first and foremost aimed at deterrence. It demands what is called the capacity for controlled escalation which presupposes wide-ranging conventional and nuclear instruments. This is a facade, but it is, above all, an unmistakable confirmation of the call for the neutron bomb with which the arms race is to be further advanced.

Third, it logically follows that they cannot content themselves with the vague concept of a general balance of forces. The approximate military balance between NATO and the Warsaw Pact has, however, made possible the longest period of peace in Europe to date. General Schulze and his kind do not like this sort of thing. They would like an aggressive policy of blackmailing other states and peoples aided by military superiority, as a deterrence against socialism. This is the reason for the constant arms race, justified in concept by the principle of forward defense.

This is the background to what is, to a certain extent, the voiced thoughts of a leading NATO general who concludes his less than original concepts, moreover, with the crowning remark that there is as yet no final clarity of the opponents' intentions. A glance at the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact states, however, is well-suited to achieving final clarification. In this document the Warsaw Pact member-countries again declare that they themselves never sought and never will seek military superiority, that their military efforts always have been and always will be aimed exclusively at guaranteeing their defense capability. They base themselves on the need to maintain the military balance in Europe and the world not by arms buildup but by their reduction and the determined transition to definite disarmament measures, in particular in the field of nuclear weapons.

GYENES-LED MSZMP DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH FRELIMO

LD161210 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD/EA

[Text] Talks opened in Maputo yesterday between FRELIMO and a Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] delegation visiting the country. The delegations are led by Joaquim Chissano, FRELIMO Central Committee secretary for foreign affairs, and Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. At the opening session Joaquim Chissano hailed the presence in Mozambique of the MSZMP delegation, saying that it would serve to consolidate the unity and relations between the two parties, states and peoples. Addressing the meeting, Andras Gyenes said that since Mozambique's independence many delegations from the Hungarian People's Republic have visited Mozambique to strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples. He also referred to President Samora Machel's visit to Hungary last year.

NEMETH, OVARI RECEIVE CUBAN CULTURE MINISTER HART

LD162314 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 16 (MTI)--Karoly Nemeth and Miklos Ovari, members of the HSWP Political Committee and secretaries of the Central Committee, received in Budapest on Tuesday afternoon Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Cuban Communist Party Political Committee and minister of culture, who is staying in Hungary at the head of a delegation on the occasion of the Cuban cultural days. The exchange of views, marked by a cordial and comradely atmosphere, was attended by Cultural Minister Imre Pozsgay and by Jose Tabares del Real, ambassador of the Cuban Republic to Hungary.

TRADE, PAYMENTS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

LD162036 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 16 (MTI)--The 1979 Hungarian-Chinese trade and payments agreement was signed in Budapest on Tuesday. Under the agreement trading between the two states, compared to previous year, continues to increase. The accord provides for Hungarian exports of machine-tools, lorries, buses, television sets, instruments, medical equipment, machine lines producing lamps, steel and alumina products, etc, for China, in return for, among other things, farming and food industrial products--like rice, vegetables, tinned fruit, tea and cocoa--non-ferrous metals, pharmaceutical active agents and various chemicals. Besides, various light industry products, like cotton cloth, cotton knit-ware, ready-to-wear articles, jewels, stationery and chinaware assume greater and greater significance in trading. On the part of hungary, the agreement was signed by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jeno Tordai, and on China's part by Cui Qun [Tsui Chun], deputy minister for foreign trade.

BRIEFS

BELGIAN CULTURAL AGREEMENT--Vilmos Meruk, deputy chairman of the Institute of Cultural Relations , and Jean Carlier, director general of the Ministry of Education and Culture [as published], signed a Hungarian-Belgian cultural exchange program for 1979-81 at the Institute of Cultural Relations on Friday (12 January--FBIS), the signing of the agreement concluded the seventh session of the Hungarian-Belgian cultural mixed committee, during which cultural relations and the development of cooperation were reviewed. The Belgian delegation departed from Budapest yesterday [12 January]. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Jan 79 p 5 AU]

PZPR POLITBURO DISCUSSES, APPROVES 1979 FOREIGN POLICY LINE

LD162216 Warsaw PAP in English 2108 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Jan, PAP--During today's session the PUWP CC Political Bureau reviewed and approved key directions and tasks in the Polish foreign policy for the year 1979.

The fundamental and unchangeable target in the Polish foreign policy is the strengthening of Poland's security and favourable conditions for the socio-economic development of the country, consolidation of detente, halting the arms race, and real disarmament as well as the establishment of lasting peace in Europe and in the world. The consolidation of friendship and cooperation with the countries of socialist community serves these aims. Priority is given to fraternal relations with the Soviet Union, developed in line with the decisions taken by the leaders of the two countries during their meetings of friendship. It concerns both collaboration in foreign policy and in spheres of economy, science, technology, culture and social contacts. Closely cooperating with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries Poland will contribute to a full implementation of the CSCE Final Act, to the consolidation of peace and the security of nations.

The adoption by the U.N. General Assembly of the draft declaration on the preparation of societies for life in peace submitted at the initiative of the PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek was a significant fact.

Poland will continue to support disarmament initiatives in the international arena. Particularly important would be a successful conclusion of SALT II and Vienna negotiations and a total abandoning of the production of neutron weapons.

It is necessary to actively counter-act anti-communist and cold war forces and China's policy of hegemonism.

In her all international activity Poland will be guided by principles and goals of the jointly elaborated foreign policy of the countries of socialist community, included in the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

In relations with the developed capitalist countries Poland will be guided by the striving to implement principles of peaceful coexistence in the interest of detente and to develop mutually advantageous, free of protectionist barriers economic cooperation and scientific, technical and cultural exchanges.

Poland will continue to support the strivings of the developing countries to strengthen their independence and to accelerate their socio-economic progress, to establish just international economic relations. An important direction of Poland's activity will continue to be the development of links and cooperation with Poles living abroad.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF PAX ASSOCIATION APPOINTED

AU161056 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Jan 79 p 8 AU

[Text] PAP--On 14 January the board of the Pax Association held a session in Warsaw and, having paid homage to the memory of Boleslaw Piasecki, who had organized the association and was its chairman until a few days ago, chose in a secret ballot Ryszard Reiff as new chairman of Pax.

DELIVERIES OF SOVIET FREIGHT CONTINUE DESPITE WEATHER

AU161055 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Jan 79 p 8 AU

[Text] PAP--Despite bad weather conditions, beginning from the very first days of the new year, the unloading of freight at the Chelm-Dorohusk dry border depot is continuing with great consistency. This year's first assignment of Soviet wheat amounting to 500 tons reached the depot on 12 January. Aside from grains, the Polish railroadmen from Chelm and Dorohusk continue each day to unload several thousand tons of Soviet timber, fuels and mineral fertilizers.

TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES IN POLAND REPORTED

LD162354 Warsaw PAP in English 2105 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Jan, PAP--Twenty three thousand persons were sent to remove snow from the roads in Poland. The traffic was restored on all first-class and on almost all second-class roads. Road transport is obstructed by lorries and cars abandoned in snow-drifts on many main roads.

Despite fresh snowfalls and strong winds blowing almost throughout Poland, buses are running normally. Some 25,000 persons, including many soldiers, were sent to remove snow from railway tracks. The most difficult situation prevails in southern and western regions of Poland, where the greatest snowfalls were registered. Many trains were late.

In the mountains, the snow has been falling for the third day in a row. Two-metre deep snowdrifts formed on some roads. Numerous mountain villages are cut off from the world. An avalanche alert was called in the mountains.

Factories are trying to work in full swing to make up for the losses caused by the frost which paralyzed them at the beginning of January. The main stress has been laid on the production of marketables and the execution of export orders. Despite the snowfalls and frost, work is in progress on building sites, including industrial projects and houses.

The deliveries of electric energy for the economy (?is) continuously rationed. Television continues to limit it to programme with a view to saving electricity.

BRIEFS

AIR TAXI--Warsaw, 16 Jan, PAP--The Mielec factory of transport equipment inaugurated the construction of the first test series of air taxi of the M-20 type. The seven-passenger plane will be equipped with latest navigation equipment. Its two PZL-Franklin engines, produced by the Rzezsow factory of transport equipment, enable the plane to cover distance of 1,100 km at the speed of 320 km per hour without refuelling. The plane will be constructed in cooperation with the famous Piper aircraft corporation of the U.S. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0930 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD]

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEWED FOR FRENCH TV

AU161622 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 16 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, today received Georges Bortoli, foreign policy commentator and special envoy of the French Antenna Deux. The meeting was attended by Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu granted an interview for the French television company.

TIES WITH FRANCE REVIEWED IN LIGHT OF FRENCH PRESIDENT'S VISIT

LD162247 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/1/1979--As already announced, at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing will pay an official visit to Romania during January 18-20, toegther with Mme Anne-Aymone Giscard d'Estaing. The Romanian-French top-level dialogue, preceded by a series of contacts at different levels, is expected with keen interest in Bucharest by the public opinion as well as by political, economic, scientific and cultural circles.

Relations of close cooperation, understanding and mutual trust have developed between Bucharest and Paris. Romania and France, two countries related by common origin, but with different social and political structures, have developed a fruitful collaboration, to the mutual benefit. A brief retrospective of their economic relations shows that between 1970 and 1978 the volume of the bilateral trade increased 2.2 times. Mention should also be made of the continuous improvement of the structure of deliveries of Romanian products to France, with which the goods with a high processing degree hold an important share.

Besides the usual deliveries of goods, Romania and France have developed the cooperation in actual production. Thus the Romanian-French economic cooperation proved extremely fruitful in such fields as automobile industry, aircraft industry, informatics. The cooperation between the Regie Nationale "Renault" and the Romanian specialized industry goes on excellently, the Romanian motor-car "Dacia" representing today a brand well-known in tens of countries of the world. On the basis of the frame-agreement signed last summer, Romania will start the manufacturing of other types of "Renault" at the specialized enterprise in Pitesti. Not before long, the works of small motor-cars in Craiova will be commissioned. This works was built in cooperation with Citroen. The annual capacity of the future unit will be of 130,000 motor-cars and 158,000 engines in a first stage.

The Romanian industry achieved under French licence, the "Alouette 3" helicopter and then the "Puma" helicopter. We should also like to mention the Romanian-French cooperation in the building of power-generating equipment, in metallurgy, in the food industry and so on. Also, for several years, there have been functioning in France a French-Romanian bank and also three joint societies for the marketing of Romanian products in machine-building industry, chemical industry and food industry.

An important contribution to the amplification of the bilateral relationships, according to the interests of the two countries, is brought by the joint government commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation. Each time the sessions of the commission ended in the adoption of several steps regarding the expansion of the commercial exchanges as well as the conclusion of new cooperation ventures in fields of mutual interest. Within this frame, the cooperation themes in the field of scientific and technological research were also agreed upon.

France is at present one of the first-ranking countries as far as Romania's international economic relations are concerned. Yet, the Romanian head of state emphasized in a recent interview given to the French television, not everything was done in this respect. Taking into account what was achieved until now as well as the traditional relations of friendship between Romania and France, the continuous development of the Romanian economy as well as France's preoccupation for its economic development, large possibilities are considered to exist for ensuring a more substantial growth, in the years to come, of the cooperation in the fields of science and culture.

The impending meeting between Ceausescu and Giscard d'Estaing will certainly mean also a survey of the present stage of the French-Romanian economic relations, will emphasize the practical domains of the future cooperation between Romania and France on mutually advantageous bases.

SWEDISH CP CHAIRMAN ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 15 JAN

AU152021 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 15 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 15/1/1979--A delegation of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden led by Lars Werner, chairman of the party, arrived in Bucharest on Monday for a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

Received by Ceausescu

AU161851 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 16 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, today received a delegation of the Communist Left Party of Sweden including Comrades Lars Werner, party chairman, and (Bob Amar), member of the party's Executive Committee. The delegation is paying a friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

The meeting was attended by Comrades Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, and Vasile Musat, party Central Committee secretary.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Lars Werner expressed their satisfaction with the good relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the RCP and the Communist Left Party of Sweden, and the desire of the two parties to continue to develop these relations and their solidarity in the struggle for the cause of social progress, socialism, detente and peace throughout the world.

The two sides expressed the determination of the two parties to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and Swedish peoples and to develop relations at various levels between Romania and Sweden in the interests of the two countries and peoples.

During the meeting the two sides exchanged mutual information on the activity and concerns of the two parties, and views on certain current international problems and on matters pertaining to the communist and workers movement. Both sides stressed the need in relations between the communist and workers parties to ever more forcefully assert the principles of fully equal rights, respect for independence and noninterference in internal affairs, and respect for each party's right to independently formulate its revolutionary strategy and tactics in keeping with the historical, social and political conditions in its own country.

The two parties expressed their determination to strengthen solidarity and to achieve a new type of unity to increase the role of the communist and workers movement in the struggle for promoting and defending the people's vital interests and for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism in the world.

The exchange of views on current international problems stressed the importance of intensifying efforts to achieve real security and broad cooperation in Europe to effectively implement the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act that will bring about the strengthening of the trend toward detente, and the climate of understanding and cooperation among all states on the continent.

The sides also stressed the need to resolve states of tension and conflicts in various parts of the world by political means and negotiations. They stressed the need to respect the principles of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and of renunciation of the use or threat of force in interstate relations. The two sides stressed that the insurance of a lasting peace requires, as a decisive condition, the cessation of the arms race and freeing the peoples from the burden of military expenditures, it requires firm and concrete measures for general and primarily nuclear disarmament.

The two sides also assessed that the general interests of peace and understanding among peoples require the elimination of the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy and the phenomenon of underdevelopment, and the establishment of a new international economic order based on the principles of equality and equity that will guarantee all peoples, and especially those of less developed countries, development along the road of socioeconomic progress.

Both sides stressed the need to intensify the struggle of all peoples, of the communist and workers parties and of all revolutionary and progressive forces to establish new interstate relations in international life; the struggle for peace, independence, freedom, democracy and progress and for a better and more just world.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of warm, comradely friendship which characterizes the relations between the two parties.

Departs 17 Jan

AU170928 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 17 Jan 79 AU

[Text] The delegation of the Communist Left Party from Sweden led by Comrade Lars Werner, party chairman, left Bucharest this morning. The delegation had paid a friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. At the airport, the delegation was seen off by Comrade Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Vasile Musat, party Central Committee secretary and Ghizela Vass, Central Committee member.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES FOREIGN AMBASSADORS

Libyan Envoy

AU161845 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 16 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received 'Aziz 'Uman Shanib, ambassador of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to our country, at the latter's request.

On this occasion the Libyan ambassador extended friendly greetings to President Nicolae Ceausescu as well as best wishes on behalf of the head of the Libyan state, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the greetings and, in turn, conveyed cordial greetings to the head of the Libyan state, together with best wishes. During the ensuing talk, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, the two sides discussed matters pertaining to further developing relations of cooperation and collaboration between Romania and Libya in the mutual interests of the two countries and peoples.

Bangladesh Ambassador

AU161855 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 16 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Shamsul Alam, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to our country, at the latter's request.

On this occasion the ambassador extended a friendly message to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of the president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Gen Ziaur Rahman. The ambassador also conveyed warm greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu on behalf of Gen Ziaur Rahman and his wife, as well as wishes for health and happiness. Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in turn conveyed friendly greetings to the head of the Bangladesh state and to his wife on his own and Comrade Elena Ceausescu's behalf, together with best wishes for progress and prosperity to the people of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

During the ensuing talk the two sides expressed the desire to expand and deepen the good relations of friendship which have developed between Romania and Bangladesh in conformity with the understandings concluded during the summit dialog between the two countries.

RCP OFFICIALS ATTEND PLO MEETING IN DAMASCUS

AU161126 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 16 Jan 79 AU

[Excerpt] The proceedings of the 14th session of the Palestinian National Council opened in Damascus with the participation of representatives of political parties and organizations from socialist and other European, Asian and African countries. The RCP is represented by a delegation composed of Comrades Mihai Dalea, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, Central Committee member Vasile Pungan, and Constantin Vasiliu, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee.

SCINTEIA ON NEED FOR DEVELOPMENT ON SOCIALIST MODEL

AU160852 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0740 GMT 16 Jan 79 AU

["Development--An Imperative Demand"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/1/1979--The Romanian newspaper SCINTEIA published an article in which it refutes the theories vehicled by some Western politologists and sociologists who state that the idea of development, of technological, economic and scientific progress is only a myth of contemporaneity which is more and more frayed out by the latest processes and phenomena of the economic and social life.

The worsening situation of the capitalist system, the new stage of its general crisis, the ensemble of economic, commercial, financial, and energy crisis which strongly shattered the system, especially during the last few years, have generated anxiety, pessimism, distrust in the virtues of development itself.

This is the framework in which several real problems of contemporary society are approached. One of them is the ecological problem. At present, it is obvious that development cannot omit the concrete resources of our planet which are not unlimited. It is equally clear that the rational management of energy resources and of raw materials is an imperative and that pollution is not a negligible aspect. The analysis of such problems proved the shallowness of the pseudo-solutions presented at a certain time, as for instance that of stopping development. They neglected the importance of the socio-economic background and of the social system for a proper assessment of the ecological problems. In fact, these problems are not directed against development in general, but against a certain type of development, the capitalist one, characterized by waste, uncontrolled pursuit of profit, disregard of the interests of the economically lagging countries. The socialist reorganization of society cannot ensure the solving of all problems at once, but the possibilities of coordinating and concentrating the material and human forces, of blending the general and the individual interests, make the new system offer a favourable frame for a balanced development.

Another problem, that of the relationship between technicoeconomic development and man is not a new one in the Western thinking. The lack of satisfactions in work, the stress, the destruction of the ethnic and local culture, are only a few (?real) elements; they cannot be considered mere consequences of industrial development but rather aspects of man's alienation in the capitalist society.

SCINTEIA also rejects the theories reducing reality to its economic and technical aspect, the narrow, quantity theory, mirrored, in the last analysis, in the idea of an unlimited growth of production as a central goal of human life. But this does not imply that such an evolution has its origin in the very process of development or, even less, in itself, irrespective of the social and economic system. A telling denial of this conclusion is the strategy of the Romanian Communist Party which focuses on the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society. The essential characteristic of this strategy is that it considers the building of the new system as a comprehensive process based on the development of the forces and relations of production, aimed at the development of all aspects of the social life, of democracy, culture, consciousness, the creation of a new human type--aspects that are ever more defining the structure of the Romanian society.

The Western opinions, referred to in the above mentioned article, have the merit of pointing to the current problems. They contribute, SCINTEIA writes, directly or indirectly to the criticism of the development model proper to capitalism nowadays, to scattering of the illusions according to which such a model would be the most characteristic achievement of our epoch. Their fundamental deficiency lies in disregarding the possibilities to solve the problems by revolutionary changes of a socialist type.

Socialism approaches the problem of development as an imperative demand to liquidate the backwardness, the penury of goods, as a prerequisite for the assertion of man and his creative possibilities. Eliminating profit as the motive power of development, socialism provides, at the same time, the premises for a new type of development, against waste, against unilaterality, inequity, lack of perspective. The whole policy of the Romanian Communist Party aims at achieving such a development put in the service of man, turning into good account the virtues of the new social and economic type of organization.

Under these circumstances--the Romanian newspaper concludes--the absolutizing criticism of the idea of development, its transformation into an outdated myth, are part of the ideological confrontations characteristic of our epoch, among those tendencies that generate confusions, that disconcert those looking for a new way in the evolution of society. The attack against the idea of development disregards the acute necessities of the peoples for which capitalism and colonialism meant backwardness and stagnation and which can build a free and independent life only by means of a rapid technical and economic development.

CEAUSESCU 1 DEC SPEECH DISTRIBUTED AT UNITED NATIONS

AU160850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0730 GMT 16 Jan 79 AU

[Text] United Nations (AGERPRES) 16/1/1979--The exposition of President Nicolae Ceausescu at the joint solemn session of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front and the Grand National Assembly marking the 60th anniversary of the creation of the unitary Romanian national state was circulated at the United Nations as an official document of the General Assembly.

Also circulated at the U.N. as an official document of the General Assembly was the call of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania on the parliaments and governments of all states, on all the peoples of the world, adopted by the solemn session of the Grand National Assembly marking the 60th anniversary of the creation of the unitary Romanian national state.

The two documents were published in the U.N. official languages as part of the item on applying the declaration on strengthening international security.

BRIEFS

SHIPS UNDER CONSTRUCTION--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/1/1979--The building workers of the Constanta shipyard, the biggest in Romania, having a 45 per cent share of the total Romanian ship-building, are carrying on intense activity for building large-tonnage sea-going ships meant for the merchant fleet. After having launched last year the ninth ore carrier of the series of 55,000 dwt ships, the Constanta building workers are working at the finalization of the second 150,000 dwt oil tanker "Unirea", launched last August. The third oil tanker "Gloria" is under assembly operations. The new oil tankers are provided with completely automated steering systems. The loading-unloading process is also automated, taking only 18-20 hours. They have an 18,000 nautical miles autonomy [as received], being able to cover a distance equal to the Romania-Japan returns voyage at a speed of 16 knots. Recently, the first Romanian 65,000 dwt ore carrier has started being built. Two 150,000 dwt oil tankers, seven 55,000 and 65,000 dwt ore carriers as well as other large-tonnage ships are to be built at the Constanta shipyard till 1980. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 9 Jan 79 AU]

THERMAL RESOURCES TAPPED--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/1/1979--Romania, who ranks among the countries with rich resources in thermal waters, has started to turn these resources into account in the western areas of the country. In Oradea, where rich thermal springs with temperatures of 100 Celsius degrees can be found, the specialists perfected heating systems for swellings and greenhouses, making use of this bountiful and cheap source of energy. In the "Nufarul" district of this town over 1,500 flats are heated by means of thermal water for the domestic consume. The specialists prepare the extension of this system to the towns in the western areas of the country, where abundant thermal resources are to be found, and investigate large perimeters in the Danube plain where such springs are believed to exist. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 16 Jan 79 AU]

BREZHNEV LETTER TO TITO DELIVERED TO FOREIGN SECRETARY

LD161421 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received Soviet Ambassador Nikolay Rodionov at the latter's request. The Soviet ambassador presented the federal secretary with a personal message to President Tito from President Leonid Brezhnev relating to cooperation between the two countries.

MODRIC COMMENTS ON SHAH OF IRAN'S DEPARTURE

LD162102 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Zarko Modric commentary]

[Text] Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, shahanshah of Iran, left his country today and went for a holiday. A report by Hajrudin Somun, TANJUG special correspondent in Tehran, abounds with other details. The Iranian sovereign evaded a planned press conference and court representatives merely said that the shah had left for Cairo. There are only conjectures about him going to the United States of America from there. Here is our commentator Zarko Modric, who was in Iran last month to answer this question: What will happen in Iran now that the shah has left.

[Modric] The answer to this question, of course, can only be given by the Iranians themselves. Those who over the past year have been demonstrating, striking and dying on the streets of Tehran, Tabriz, Esfahan and Mashhad are expecting the arrival of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, and they believe that they have won and that the shah will not return to the beautiful palace of Niavaran. However, there are many who were on the other side of the barricades and who believe that the shah will return to a country which will be settled and peaceful. The latter mostly either wear uniforms, or have overflowing accounts in foreign banks.

At the center of this is, in some way, Prime Minister Bakhtiar's civilian government, which has the difficult task of managing a country paralyzed by strikes and riots, by curfews and by an economic crisis. The unknown quantity is Dr Karim Sanjabi, who is the real leader of the opposition and who could--should religious leader Khomeyni return--try to lead the much-spoken-of Islamic republic. Nobody, however, knows how this hypothetical republic would function, but Khomeyni recently gave assurances to the Americans that this would be a nonalined and independent country which would have nothing against continuing the sale of oil to the West, provided the West renounces its ambition of interfering in affairs which are a matter for Iranians alone.

We have heard and analyzed the statements made by Khomeyni, Sanjabi and even Bakhtiar. But the army, composed of nearly 300,000 soldiers with supermodern equipment, has not spoken its intentions. Everything that will happen in Iran in the next few days will, therefore, be influenced by what the army will do: Both by the recruits who have been adorned with flowers in recent days, as well as by the high-ranking officers who, according to many signs, remain loyal to the shah to the extent that they are even ready to bring down the plane in which Khomeyni will return to the country.

Nobody, of course, believes that the generals will actually bring down planes. But one should not place too much emphasis on the adornment of the soldiers' rifles with flowers. The army is still ready to listen to the generals: They are more than capable of overthrowing the civilian government and establishing a military one should the development of events no longer be under the fairly weak control of the Bakhtiar government. Perhaps the first test of strength in the Khomeyni-Bakhtiar-army triangle will come on Friday when a large gathering of the shah's opponents is planned at the large Shayad monument.

It is believed in Iran that this time in the large square around the elegant Iranian equivalent of the Arc de Triomphe in Paris there will be even more people than on 10 December. This means that several hundred thousand or perhaps over a million people will be in the area. Last month everything went peacefully because the army went into the barracks. But this time everything could be different. Only when this week is over and the shah's opponents and followers have shown all their cards, will Mohammad Reza Pahlavi be able to buy a return ticket.

PRINCE SIHANOUK RECEIVES SFRY UN AMBASSADOR IN NEW YORK

LD162012 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1935 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] New York--Prince Norodom Sihanouk today received in a New York hospital Miljan Komatina, the Yugoslav ambassador to the United Nations, who conveyed to him a verbal message from the president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito. This concerned a reply to Sihanouk's recent message to the Yugoslav president in which he had outlined the situation in his country.

In a long conversation with Komatina, Sihanouk spoke in highly appreciative terms about President Tito's and Yugoslavia's support for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Kampuchea. He stressed that he is aware of the attention with which the SFRY president accepted his message, as well as President Tito's concern about the conflict in Kampuchea. He noted his full support for the legitimate rights of the people of Kampuchea and expressed his warm gratitude for his understanding and encouragement regarding the preservation of his country's independence.

Sihanouk spoke to the Yugoslav ambassador about his long personal friendship with President Tito. He also spoke of his view of President Tito's role in international relations and in particular in the nonalined movement. He thanked him particularly for the Yugoslav Government's attitude at the United Nations toward the Kampuchean problem. Sihanouk was highly appreciative of this Yugoslav contribution to the Security Council's debate.

In his speech at the council, Miljan Komatina had welcomed Norodom Sihanouk as an esteemed statesman, one of the founders of the nonalined movement, a patriot and consistent fighter for independent Kampuchea. "Norodom Sihanouk," Komatina had said, "has again, as in the most difficult times in the past, found himself in the front ranks of the struggle for the independence, freedom and nonalinement of his country." Sihanouk today found select words to thank Yugoslavia for appreciating his role.

Sihanouk and Komatina exchanged views on the debate at the Security Council on Kampuchea and on its outcome, as well as on the present phase of the Kampuchean people.

Saying goodbye to the Yugoslav ambassador, Sihanouk conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes to President Josip Broz Tito.

SUNDIC CLAIMS MORAL VICTORY FOR CAMBODIA AT SECURITY COUNCIL

LD162004 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] In voting against the resolution submitted by seven nonalined countries, the Soviet Union has blocked the ability of the Security Council to take appropriate steps to protect the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Kampuchea.

Having supported from the very beginning the intervention by Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, a different attitude from the Soviet Union at the Security Council could not have been expected. However, if one bears in mind the fact that the voting ratio at the Security Council was 13 to 2 in favor of the complaint by Democratic Kampuchea, and especially that only a small group of countries backed the intervention by Vietnam, Kampuchea has emerged as a moral victor, and with it all those who had risen in defense of its independence and its right to decide its own fate.

Unfortunately, although the intervention in Kampuchea has been condemned by a majority both at the Security Council and in the world, it is hardly likely that either Vietnam or the group of countries which supported its action will learn the appropriate lesson from all this. However, regardless of how the situation might develop, Vietnam's speedy success in the military sphere cannot represent a compensation for all it has lost in the moral and political sphere. It has been demonstrated once again that a great majority of countries in the world, despite differences in social systems, is not prepared to accept the policy of fait accompli. The glory of a great revolution has not been sufficient for the world to justify an inglorious intervention.

The world, and in particular its progressive section, defends the independence of Democratic Kampuchea with the same arguments with which it defended the struggle of the people of Vietnam against American aggression. These are the principles which cannot be changed according to the needs of any country or group of countries whatsoever because all countries, all members of the United Nations, are bound to respect them in their mutual relations.

Yugoslavia, as is known, has adopted the firm stance that no one has the right to interfere under any pretext whatsoever in the internal affairs of sovereign states. In view of the fact that Democratic Kampuchea is the victim of foreign intervention, Yugoslavia has unreservedly opposed the interference in that country's internal affairs and has extended full support to the resolution by seven nonalined countries which calls for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchean territory. The attempt to distort Yugoslavia's attitude and to present it as support for a regime represents justification for the military intervention in Kampuchea. This was, after all, also shown by the voting of the Soviet representative at the Security Council against the resolution of the nonalined countries.

The Soviet veto has, however, not removed the problem of Kampuchea from the agenda. What can very easily happen is that the General Assembly, too, might deal with Democratic Kampuchea's complaint, and it might adopt the resolution which had been submitted to the Security Council. On the other hand, and this is in fact the most essential aspect, fighting in Kampuchea goes on and, judging from all accounts, the invasion forces will not be left in peace in the occupied territory.

The conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea threatens to grow into a conflict of broader proportions with unforeseeable consequences. Some of these consequences are already present: The gravest one of them is certainly the fear in the world that differences in social systems are beginning to be resolved by force. These differences were, in fact, the only pretext for the military intervention in Kampuchea and from this has stemmed the right of the stronger to trifle with the independence of another country and with the fate of world peace.

VJESNIK DENOUNCES 'INVASION' OF CAMBODIA

AU161522 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[Tomislav Butorac commentary: "There Is No Excuse for Aggression"]

[Text] Marxists know that socialist society, too, is not free from conflicts and that, accordingly, the relations between socialist states unfortunately are not free from deformities and conflicts either. [paragraph continues]

Lenin used even more drastic words and warned that the socialist revolution, too, is not automatically immune to temptations "to climb on the back" of another people. This reminder about Marxism and Leninism is not intended for us in Yugoslavia, but rather for those in the world who swear by Marxism and Leninism but who, when it does not suit them, adhere neither to Marxism nor to Leninism.

The events in Kampuchea and in connection with it unfortunately prove once again how true the aforementioned statements are.

Following all the news reports that we have received from various quarters, including the opposing camps, it is becoming evident that it was not the units of the so-called United Front for National Salvation alone that have been taking part in the operations which have been carried out. As Sihanouk said at the UN Security Council session, this organization "announced that is has existed since 2 December 1978; and how was it then possible for it to prepare within a mere 22 days such a massive Rommel-style blitzkrieg with a massive employment of tanks, artillery and air force? Even a first-grade elementary school student could not believe this." Only those who had extensive training could handle the most modern weaponry used in Kampuchea, weaponry including such quantities of air force and armored units as had not existed in Kampuchea until this time. Thus, this was a foreign invasion of Kampuchea. And a foreign invasion represents an attack on the independence of another country, the violation of its territorial integrity, and interference in the internal affairs of another country which has the sovereign right to determine its own internal order on its own. Therefore, the basic principles of the United Nations have been violated, the basic rules of behavior in the relations between states have been broken, and the act ought to be condemned by all countries of the world.

In view of the fact that, in addition to everything else, this matter involves socialist countries or countries that declare themselves in favor of socialism, and states building the society of the future, it would be expected from them that they would not settle their disputes by methods of the past. But since what has happened has happened and continues to happen, great damage has obviously been caused to socialism in the world. Although the attackers justify their actions with revolutionary aims and interests, they are essentially working against socialism and they have done something which will ultimately also harm themselves.

Nonalined countries oppose interference in the affairs of other states, condemn all forms of intervention and especially armed intervention, and condemn the "destabilizations of governments" and the employment of fifth columns in interventions against independent states. Disagreement with the internal situation in a country cannot and must not be an excuse for military intervention and aggression. For this reason what has taken place in Kampuchea represents a violation of the basic principles of nonalined countries, an attack on this movement and a grave blow to the unity of nonalined countries.

The area of Southeast Asia is once again becoming the hotbed of a new crisis. The orientations which were discerned at the very beginning are now quite visible. The interests of big powers, in their constant and increasingly dangerous struggle for spheres of influence, have been interwoven with local interests and have added to the traditional intolerances and vestiges of the colonial past.

As the discussion in the UN Security Council shows, many other disputes in various parts of the world are also entangled in the polemics about the events in Kampuchea. Thus everything that has happened threatens peace not only in one region, but in the entire world.

In all this there is yet another characteristic detail that deserves mention. Reporting on the session of the UN Security Council, the Soviet TASS agency considered it necessary to say among other things that "Yugoslavia's representatives are engaged in the UN lobbies in an activity which is interpreted as an actual defense of the regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary."

The entire world knows very well that in the United Nations and in the nonalined movement, as well as in all other places and on all occasions, Yugoslavia consistently and publicly struggles for respect for the principles of the UN Charter; that is, for peace in the world, for the peaceful settlement of disputes and against aggression and military intervention, and that it particularly resolutely struggles against any outside interference and against any imposition of any kind of model on others. On several occasions during the whole of last year, President Tito in his personal messages and the government in its official pro memoria continued to express their deep concern over the development of the conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea, and continued to appeal for an end to hostilities as soon as possible and for a move forward to negotiations about settling the conflict by peaceful means. In the end the Vietnamese Government answered that all negotiations are out of the question and that "the reactionary government of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary must be liquidated."

Is it not clear from this who has advocated what, who is in favor of peaceful settlement of disputes and who is in favor of liquidations and war; who is for independence and autonomy and who is for imposing one's own will upon others by the force of arms, who is struggling for the most progressive ideas and principles by what methods and who is opposing this struggle?

POLITIKA COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV'S BULGARIA VISIT

AU161715 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jan 79 p 3 AU

[Risto Bajalski report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 14 January--Even though Leonid Brezhnev and Konstantin Chernenko left for Bulgaria "on a friendly visit" and for "a few days of rest" there, which is to say that their visit to this friendly and allied country is of an informal nature, this event has been given great publicity in Moscow and is attracting the attention of observers--it could be said--by its nonroutine and to some extent unusual substance.

What Is Unusual?

For instance, the decision of their host Todor Zhivkov to convene a meeting of the BCP Central Committee Politburo on the very first day after the arrival of the high visitors and to propose a joint meeting to Brezhnev and Chernenko, which the highest Soviet leaders naturally accepted, is not a routine move.

It is also unusual that Leonid Brezhnev and Konstantin Chernenko decided--naturally in response to a friendly invitation--to spend "a few days of rest" in Bulgaria. This is not a question of choosing a foreign country for a brief rest, but rather a question of the fact that this is the first time that Brezhnev will spend part of his rest anywhere abroad and that Chernenko's rest coincides with his first trip beyond the USSR borders since he became a Politburo member.

Attention is also aroused by the fact that, as it is stated in all official announcements, it is Leonid Brezhnev and Konstantin Chernenko that have arrived on a friendly visit to Bulgaria for a few days of rest at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov. [paragraph continues]

What is not customary in this connection is that "and" [between Brezhnev and Chernenko's names] which, according to the interpretations of those who are well versed in Soviet protocol, conspicuously elevates the political rank of Chernenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Whenever other individual Politburo members traveled abroad with Brezhnev on other occasions, it was usually announced that "together with" the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee...and so forth.

And finally, the topics discussed at Brezhnev's and Chernenko's first meeting with Zhivkov and other Politburo members of the BCP Central Committee were also not customary in view of the fact that one interesting question was especially emphasized and singled out.

The Question of Moving Closer to One Another

The fact is that this is a question of further mutual promotion of a process of moving the Soviet Union and Bulgaria closer to one another; a question of an integration process between two socialist states, the scope of which may extend beyond what has been known so far in the relations between socialist countries.

Observers in Moscow believe that in any event this is a question of a qualitatively new rapprochement between the two countries which extends beyond the alliance within the Warsaw Pact and beyond the degree of economic cooperation on the basis of their mutual CEMA membership.

Todor Zhivkov appraised the meeting of the Bulgarian party Politburo with Brezhnev and Chernenko as "exceptional" in many respects but primarily because of "an examination of the question of comprehensive cooperation and increasingly closer rapprochement" between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. The host said this in his toast at the dinner.

In his reply to the toast, which was only a third [of Zhivkov's toast] in length, but very intimate, Leonid Brezhnev devoted great attention precisely to the process of moving closer to one another. This part is very interesting and worth quoting: "During the meeting with Comrade Zhivkov in the Crimea, we thoroughly discussed the tasks which are appearing in the course of rapprochement between our two countries. This is a new thing which calls for thoroughness and an advance by stages. One could say, deep plowing is necessary here."

What is involved, therefore, is a new thing, which for the time being has no name, but which allows the possibility--according to the assessments of observers here--of bringing the integration processes of rapprochement between the two countries to an undreamed-of scope.

Chernenko's Presence

As one of Leonid Brezhnev's closest associates, the important meetings and talks in Sofia are also being attended by Konstantin Chernenko, a professional partyworker who during the past 2 and 1/2 years has achieved the greatest leap toward the country's political leadership.

Todor Zhivkov also greeted Chernenko warmly at the dinner in Sofia last night. The host expressed the hope that Brezhnev's example will have a "contagious" effect on Chernenko, so that he would, regardless of how occupied he may be, "find time for Bulgaria, too."

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED CONDEMNING S. AFRICA, RHODESIA

LD161656 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD/EA

[Text] A Yugoslav Government communique published in Luanda today condemns South African and Rhodesian attacks against refugee camps of liberation movements and against nonalined countries.

The attacks, which have been mounting progressively as the date of the nonalined coordination bureau meeting to be held in Maputo draws near, constitute a naked territorial violation of the independent and nonalined countries, the communique stresses. It emphasizes that Yugoslavia will press for steps by the nonalined meeting aimed at supporting struggle of the southern African peoples for total liberation.

BORBA COMMENTS ON CHANGES IN PZPR'S ATTITUDE, WORK STYLE

AU161633 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jan 79 p 3 AU

[Report by BORBA's permanent correspondent Lazar Martinovic]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, January--The December plenum of the PZPR Central Committee not only pointed with extreme criticism to acute problems which have become a serious obstacle to development, but also indicated a sharp settling of accounts with them. One gains the impression that the party is determined, by mobilizing all social factors, to stubbornly and consistently perfect and change not only some outdated forms of management, but also what is more difficult and more complicated, the way of thinking, the style of work and the attitude toward the tasks and obligations of a large part of the leading cadre.

Echoes

It is being more frequently written and said that in doing this one must unconditionally persist in this, although this action may provoke small shocks or make it necessary to bring new people to certain leading positions.

According to outside effects, at least for observers, the action has for the time being progressed relatively calmly. Immediately after the plenum meetings of all voivodship committees were held, the discussion on the party assessments and initiatives was brought down to lower levels, to enterprises and work collectives, where it is still going on. Meetings of the conferences of workers' self-management, trade unions and youth are also being held.

The practice of a dialog with the workers class which Gierek introduced in the seventies is also being intensified. The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee recently visited certain Warsaw collectives, while earlier Jaroszewicz had visited Silesia. On this occasion the obvious intention was to mobilize the working people to the greatest possible extent to help the party in its initiatives.

The PZPR Central Committee plenum also found an exceptional echo in the press.

In these postplenum deliberations many newspapers went beyond the assessments and conclusions of this high meeting of the Polish communists and analyzed the situation with an abundance of quite concrete phenomena, not shrinking from certain bold conclusions and suggestions.

Polemic

The common assessment is that difficulties have accumulated and that they paralyze part of the developed, technically modern and highly skilled human potential. To prove this, many people refer to Gierek's New Year's message in which the Polish party leader, contrary to custom, first spoke about difficulties and problems.

This year's plan is identified with the most important party political plan. It is said more or less openly that the authority of the party, all its organs and all its members depend on the realization of the plan. The backbone and foundation of everything is the efficiency in operations, while the result must be a more comprehensive and qualitative satisfaction of social needs.

The press does not enter into open polemics. It is primarily opposed to making a fetish out of quantity, and to the theory "that the line on the production chart must go up at all costs, even at the cost of quality;" and is opposed to all deeply rooted dogmas of this kind. The press condemns those who stubbornly believe that only increased tasks can mobilize the people, and those who have created "a cult of the production chart line" and who blindly adhere to a conservative economic attitude.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT RECEIVES LCY, SAWPY OFFICIALS IN DAMASCUS

LD161526 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1350 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Damascus, Jan 16, (TANJUG)--Yasir 'Arafat, president of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), last night received Vlado Janzic, executive secretary for the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), and Jan Sirka, Presidency Secretariat member of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance. The two Yugoslav representatives attended the session of the Palestine National Socialist Alliance delegation.

Yasir 'Arafat, on behalf of the PLO Executive Committee, expressed gratitude to President Tito for his constant support and aid to the Palestinian people in its just struggle.

The talk also took up current international developments and an identity of opinions was established.

MARKO ORLANDIC APPOINTED ENVOY TO USSR

LD161418 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1307 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--By decree of the president of the republic, Marko Orlandic, hitherto executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has been appointed Yugoslav ambassador to the USSR.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES CSSR'S DEPUTY PREMIER ZAHRADNIK

LD162302 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1653 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 16 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic today received Czechoslovakian Council of Ministers' vice president, Jindrich Zahradnik. During a long and friendly talk they discussed the two countries' economic development and possibilities for advancing economic cooperation. Particularly stressed was the importance and need for long-term interests in industrial cooperation and other fields.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH AFGHANISTAN

LD140046 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1636 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

[Variant spellings of Afghan minister's name as received]

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 13 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and Afghanistan have decided to promote their cooperation in the power and construction industries, agriculture, science and technology. A protocol on the Yugoslav-Afghani talks held here in Belgrade was signed today by Afghani Minister of Public Works and Revolutionary Council member [title as received] Saleh Piraz and assistant chairman of the Yugoslav Federal Committee for Energy and Industry Lazar Vukota.

The two sides have agreed for Yugoslav economic organizations to participate in the construction of several power and other industrial facilities in Afghanistan.

Minister Pariz, who is heading the first Afghani delegation to visit Yugoslavia since the April revolution in Afghanistan, has stated that the visit and talks will prove very important. He set out that Afghanistan continues consistent in its commitment to the basic principles of non-alignment.

Minister Paraz said that his country is for peaceful coexistence among nations and against every outside interference in the internal affairs of other countries. He underlined that Afghanistan is opposed to the bloc division of the world and that it will not join any military bloc.

GRILICKOV ADDRESSES STUDENTS ON SOCIALIST MOVEMENTS

LD161734 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Kumrovec--Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, spoke to students today at the LCY "Josip Broz Tito" Political School in Kumrovec about the situation in the modern workers', communist and progressive movements in the world, and about the international cooperation policy of the LCY.

Speaking about global revolutionary conditions in the struggle for socialism by socialist forces, Grlickov stressed that a single strategy of the struggle for socialism had finally lost its validity as an historic possibility, and that varying strategies in the struggle for socialism were the vital factor in promoting, stimulating and satisfying the differing revolutionary conditions in which that struggle was being realized. In this connection Grlickov pointed out that the modern world has on its political stage numerous subjective political forces which are struggling for socialism. He stressed that the pluralism of socialist paths and alternatives represents an objective law of the development of socialism as a world process, and of its transformation into a world system.

Grlickov, speaking of the situation in the communist movement, said that this could be assessed neither as absolutely negative, nor as absolutely positive. The situation of conflict in the communist movement is an historic reality which can be overcome only by profound respect for the well-known principles governing relations between the communist parties, and particularly between socialist countries themselves.

Speaking about armed conflicts between socialist countries, Grlickov stressed that these could be justified, but not explained. He stressed that in using the well-tried methods of former capitalist civilizations to settle their mutual relations, the socialist countries only diminish the vital force of advancing socialism as a world process by such conflicts. In the historical sense, this is an irrational and politically unacceptable tendency, he said.

Grlickov said that in these and similar conditions, the LCY as a revolutionary movement has attempted and will continue to strive to oppose all negative tendencies. At the same time it will stimulate positive processes in the communist movement; processes which will revitalize the movement's force for socialism necessary to the modern world. Thus the optimum accelerated development of material production forces and the emancipation of social relations and individual and collective freedoms will be guaranteed.